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What I Know About Mount Agassiz, Bethlehem and the White Mountains

Written by RAY I. HASKELL, B.S.

Attendant on Mt. Agassiz Observatory since 1909, Native of Bethlehem, and Student of the White Mountains

PRICE 25 CENTS

Also on sale at Haskell Cottage, opposite Reynolds Hotel Main Street, Bethlehem, N. H.

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THE LAFAYETTE

"The Best Hotel in Portland"

¶ Situated in a portion of the city which is free from noise and smoke. Near the shopping center and theatres. Excellent trolley service to depots and steamboats. ¶ The LOBBY and ROTUNDA are the most attractive in Portland. Guests are afforded the maximum of comfort and service.

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J. S. MAHER, Manager

Corner of Congress and Park Streets

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Introduction

THE PUBLICATION of this booklet has created another question for Mt. Agassiz guests. They will ask me why I wrote this little Booklet, and why they should make it one of their possessions. During the past five seasons I have seen many days on Mt. Agassiz when it was impossible for any one man to answer all the questions of the visitors, and enable them to leave us feeling satisfied that they had learned all that they ought to learn by visiting such a wonderful perspective. People have said to me:

"Why don't you write up something about this vicinity so that we can take it all back with us?"

This is my desire in writing this Booklet. I want to feel satisfied that I have given my guests the opportunity to realize Mt. Agassiz, Bethlehem, and the White Mountains at their cash values.

We average nearly a hundred guests per day during the busy season. There have been over two hundred visitors on this Tower in a single day, and some have often times gone away feeling that they would like to take the facts and impressions of this beautiful panorama with them. When I am crowded with people and questions, I frequently have to ask many inquisitors to wait until the crowd clears away in order that I may be at liberty to explain certain matters of vital interest to them. This little Booklet is going to afford many valuable explanations without inconveniencing my friends and visitors. In these foregoing pages I have answered all the questions that have been asked of me on this Tower as far as I can recollect. There are explanations of this mountain, facts and statistics about Bethlehem and this immediate locality, and valuable knowledge about the White Mountains as they interest you from this point of view. You will find that this little Booklet ought to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to find rest, comfort, and enjoyment in Bethlehem and its vicinity. It shows you where to go, tells you what you ought to see, and gives you the plain truth about the things that people marvel at so much. It makes simple to you what was previously complicated. It tells you the truth

about things of which you have had only a vague idea. It enables you to visit intelligently the places you have heard about so many times. Tourists and Bethlehem guests will find it indispensable because there is not a publication like it obtainable anywhere else.

I must express my sincere thanks to those who have entered advertisements, and thus made this Booklet a financial possibility. I assure my readers that they will find every advertisement reliable in every respect. Patronize them and they will convince you of it.

I take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Mabel Harvey for her facts and manuscript concerning the early history of Bethlehem.

So many seem interested to know who I am, and what my profession is, that a short biographical outline might be appreciated. I was born in the white house opposite The Reynolds December 4, 1891. This is my present home. I received my early education in the Bethlehem Public Schools. I graduated from the local high school in 1910. The following September I entered Colby College, Waterville, Maine. My specialties in college were French, English, and Science. I graduated June 24, 1914, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree.

This Booklet is yours.

R. I. H.

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Mount Agassiz

"Here nature smiles in loving dreams,
In all her radiant light,
Till morning shadows softly fall,
To clasp the gems of night.

The distant mountains lend a charm,
To valleys robed in green;
Fair Agassiz gives to one and all,
The best view ever seen."

MT. AGASSIZ is becoming the most popular mountain among White Mountain tourists and pleasure-seekers of all New England peaks. The ease with which one can ascend it, the modern accommodations for guests who wish to make their stay inside of a day, the equipment of the fine observation tower, and the incomparable view, have led its visitors to recognize it as the foremost of all the White Mountain perspectives. From this little mountain one can see over three hundred peaks scattered over three states and Canada. On clear days the majority of our guests claim that the view is far superior to that of Mt Washington. Feeling confident that this is the sentiment of the visiting public we invite you to make us as many visits as you may choose, and guarantee that your time and money will not be spent in vain.

Mt. Agassiz (formerly known as Peaked Hill) borders Bethlehem Street on the southeast. There are several paths leading to the summit. (These are described under the heading of "Bethlehem Walks.") This little mountain being only 2,464 feet above the level of the sea (1000 feet above Bethlehem) is noted for the fact that it lies in the very center of a magnificent panorama which includes nearly all of the principal White Mountain peaks. On no side are there any mountains or obstructions which serve to shut off the view to those who seek the beauties that this wonderful district affords. Mt. Agassiz offers the geologist a rare treat. This mountain took its name from Louis

Agassiz, the former Harvard professor, who, during his active career, made what was then called Peaked Hill his headquarters while searching for the glacial remains and moraines that occur here in this region. Since that time his discoveries have been of great value.

Present Equipment. Mt. Agassiz now has two fine stores, one at the base, and the other at the top of the mountain. These two stores are connected by a mountain-carriage-road 3-4 of a mile long. This carriage road was constructed at a great expense, and only the special outfits now obtainable of Mr. Allen Varney at the Sinclair House Stables are allowed to travel up and down it. The summit of the mountain is equipped with a modern building having a store, large hardwood floor, fireplace, piano, porches, and every convenience for the mountain-climber. To make this enterprise a thing worth while it was found necessary to charge each person, who uses the conveniences, a toll of twenty-five cents. This enables one to get a view from the forty-foot observation tower which is equipped with an Attendant, two powerful telescopes, and field glasses. The Attendant supplies all the information that guests may desire, and also should see that he alone directs the telescopes upon all the points of interest to the visitors. After you have satisfied yourself with the view, the Attendant will go down upon the rocks at the foot of the Tower and blow the bugle. The echo is the best known in the White Mountains. It has been favorably compared to a large pipe organ, a choir of many voices, and to a large symphony orchestra striking beautiful chords. The cannon, a special feature, will be fired, for five cents a shot, for those who desire to hear an echo which sounds like "Mayo bombarding Tampico." Anyone who wishes to celebrate, or to hear the mountains tumbling together, will find this a profitable investment. The echo was discovered from this particular point on Mt. Agassiz nearly fifty years ago. For many years only the bugle alone was used to entertain the guests. I blew the bugle alone two whole seasons and came to the realization that the echo could be improved. I studied the principles of Sound, the causes and conditions of echoes, and experimented with different instruments and megaphones. With the present apparatus which we have procured, we find that the volume and appreciation of the echo is increased about forty fold. We are still working for a further perfection which will be within the generosity of our

guests to make practicable. Over 7000 guests listen to this echo each year and pronounce it unequalled. The sound of the bugle note is repeated three or four times, and the durations of the echo varies from seven to ten seconds, depending upon the weather conditions. When the weather is not clear enough for a fine view, and the south wind is not blowing, it is decidedly worth your while to ascend the mountain for the purpose of hearing the echo alone. One or two days after a rainy spell is usually the best time to get a view, or when the wind is in some northern direction, thus insuring a clear atmosphere. The echo is the best when there is not a breeze stirring from any direction.

The View. Turn towards the south! At the left, and almost at your feet, the green Mt. Cleveland lies in sharp contrast with the blue peak of Garfield, which stands nearly six miles behind it. This magnificent, blue ridge before you is the Franconia Range. At the right of Mt. Garfield is Lafayette, the most sublime of all, lifting its rugged nose into the heavens. The western declivity of this mountain is Eagle Cliff. The sharply defined Franconia Notch is walled on the right by the sheer cliff of Cannon Mountain, and there the Old Man of the Mountain reclines in peaceful vigilance. At the right of Cannon Mountain, the long, elbowed ridge of Kinsman terminates the western limit of the Franconias. Apparently adjoining Kinsman is the beautiful mountain Moosilauke, tipped by its little hotel 4800 feet above the level of the sea. Many a tired mortal does it lift out of all contact with cares and worries that may have been left behind on the hot and seething plain below! This is no other place than the breezy, germ-free, wide-spaced, sky-communing land of summer delight that soothes, and heals, and builds up tissue and brain-cell—and satisfies. At the right of Moosilauke the rolling of Black Mountain carries our eyes westward into a confused mass of hills. Those of interest are Ore Hill, Garnet Hill, and Sugar Hill. Silhouetted on the horizon back of Sugar Hill are the Killington Peaks near Rutland, Vt. At the right of these peaks, as far as eye can reach, appear the dome-shaped Giants at the southern end of the Adirondacks. At the north of the Giants, directly west and almost over the low Gardner Range, is the isolated figure of a sleeping lion cachant on the horizon. It is, however, only a mountain whose ferocity fate has tamed by calling it Camel's Hump. Mt. Mansfield, the highest of the Green Mountains, lies at its right on the horizon barely

south of Littleton. Mt. Elmore is a peak apparently flanking it on the northern end. Now turn a little to your right and look over the western end of Bethlehem Street. Lift your eyes over the Dalton Mountains, over Mt. Pisgah and Barton Mountain! The needle-like peak way back on the northwest horizon is Owl's Head on the edge of Lake Memphremagog in Canada. Jay Peak is the dim crest on its left. All of these peaks on the horizon are from sixty to seventy miles distant. Now turn and face the north! At your feet the streets of Bethlehem lie comfortably like well-arranged rows of toy houses. Seven miles away the graceful Dalton Range rests between us and the minor peaks of the Green Mountains (Vt.). A little at your right you cannot help noticing Forest and Montgomery Lakes, deeply inlaid in the woods. Back of Lake Montgomery, Mt. Orne, Mt. Prospect, and Mt. Pleasant serve as a foreground to the Stratford and Percy Peaks in Northern New Hampshire. This is the direction of Colebrook and Dixville Notch. In the northeast, beyond the sylvan Martin Meadows, the little summer encampment of Jefferson sits under the brow of the Pilot and Pliny Mountains. These include the Terraces, Round Mountain, Starr King, Waumbek, and the Pliny Mountains. The wonders of the east are now tempting you. What an awe-inspiring sight! We follow up the beautiful Ammonoosuc Valley flanked on the right by the Sugar Loaves, Mt. Hale and the Twins, and on the left by Cherry and Deception to the base of the most magnificent of all eastern mountain ranges. Twenty miles away, although it seems but a stone's-throw on a clear day. In the center of this range the lofty, cone-shaped peak of Mt. Washington rises to the very lining of the clouds, and pierces their heavy banks that the sun may dissipate them. At its left the flat summit of Clay is flanked by the two pyramids of Jefferson and Adams. Mt Madison is too far back to be seen. At the right of Mt. Washington the irregular ridges of Monroe and Franklin descend slowly towards the south until the dome-shaped Pleasant interrupts their progress. Mt. Clinton slides down gradually towards Crawford Notch and is perpetuated by the flat line of Jackson, which disappears behind Mt. Hale of the Franconias. May the view and spirit of this splendid little spot overwhelm you, as it has thousands of other visitors, and inspire you lastingly with its gorgeous beauty and freedom.

Mount Agassiz

About Mount Washington

One day trip from Bethlehem by leaving on early morning train and returning on a late afternoon train. Fare about $5.00. Advisable to take lunch. Time allowed on summit from 11.15 A.M. until about 1.10 P.M. Second highest peak east of Mississippi River. Usually average about a score of perfectly clear days during the season. Tuckerman Ravine and Carriage Road are on the southeastern side of the mountain. Cog-railway is on the western side. View differs from Mt. Agassiz in that you are up over twice as high and can see into the state of Maine, and also a strip of the Atlantic Ocean near Portland. There are no public telescopes nor field glasses on Mt. Washington, neither is there any means of obtaining reliable information. Being above the timber line there is no need of an observatory. The fire of June 18, 1908, destroyed the Summit House, the Government Observatory, and minor buildings. The Old Tip Top House still remains as the only convenience for visitors. The N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company are planning to replace the old Summit House in the near future by a similar structure. The cog railway was invented by Sylvester Marsh of Littleton, and constructed during the years of 1866-67-68. It is about three miles in length, and ascends at an average altitude of 1300 feet to the mile. The steepest part of it (Jacob's Ladder) ascends 1980 feet to the mile. (Mt. Rigi, Switzerland, has a similar road.) There never has been an accident causing injury or loss of life on the cog road. The appliances for stopping the train are of the most perfect kind. An engine weighing 6½ tons pushes up one car at a time. The engines are rated as 50 horse power, but are really 200 horse power on account of their gearings. Nearly 10,000 people visit the Summit every season. The Tip-Top House offers temporary accommodations to guests who wish to spend the night and see the sun rise. Jacob's Ladder and the Lake of the Clouds are only short distances from the Summit. Climate at the Summit is similar to that of Greenland at 70° N. latitude. The temperature and vegetation warrant this statement. Latitude is 44° 16′ 13″ N. and the longitude is 71° 18′ 13″ W. The best features of this mountain are the sunrises and sunsets, being-above-the-clouds, the cloud-effects, wonderful colors, percep-

tion of the beginning and progress of storms, conflicts of the wind and clouds, fluctuations of thermometer, etc. Here there are attractions for the botanist and the geologist. Mt. Washington was first ascended by Darby Field and two Indians in 1642. Believed to have received its name in 1784. First house built at the Summit in 1821 by A. E. Crawford. Summit House built in 1852, and the Tip-Top House was constructed the following year. Several persons have perished during the climb to the summit of this peak.

Bethlehem Walks

Turner Path to Mt. Agassiz. Watch for sign about three rods east of Turner Cottage. Keep straight path up the mountain, 1 1-4 miles to the summit of Mt. Agassiz. Turner's Observatory. Take the above mentioned path at Turner's Tavern and turn sharply to the right at the edge of the woods. Keep on the path that bears gradually to the left. The Observatory is about 1-2 mile from the edge of the woods. The first path turning sharply to the right leads out into the field back of Sunnyside Cottage, Congress Ave. If you keep to the right after passing this path you will come out, after about ten minutes' walk, on the edge of the Thompson-Atto ice pond, near the corner of South Street and Congress Avenue.

Maplewood Path to Mt. Agassiz. Go from Bethlehem (Sinclair Hotel) east on Main Street to the Maplewood Hotel. (1 mile.) Go up back of the Hotel to the little Observatory on the height of land and you will see that the Mt. Agassiz Path is the only well-beaten path leading directly up the slope of Cruft's Ledge from here. Go over the top of Cruft's Ledge, following the path over the ridge. When you come to Turner's Path keep going up the mountain (Agassiz). Maplewood Hotel to Summit of Mt. Agassiz is 2 miles.

Carriage Road To Mt. Agassiz. Go up Agassiz Street which interseets Main Street opposite Jackson Block, to the Agassiz Store at the top of the long hill. (Good chance to rest here on shady verandas.) Turn sharply to the left and follow the carriage road to the top of the mountain. Distance 1 3-4 miles.

West End of Bethlehem Street

Strawberry Hill Path To Mt. Agassiz. Go up the street that intersects Main Street opposite the Strawberry Hill House. Keep to left of Store and Indian Camps at edge of woods. (Path to the right by Camps will take you out near Idlewild Hotel.) Watch for signs. Keep straight path up the slope. (You will see a left-hand path which leads out to Agassiz Street.) (A few rods farther up the path a right-hand path leads over to the Bethlehem Reservoir.) Keep straight ahead through the woods for a mile until you come out in the opening opposite Agassiz Store. Here you will see the beginning of the Agassiz Carriage Road. Distance from Strawberry Hill House to summit of Mt. Agassiz, 1 7-8 miles.

Turner's Pines. Go down between Turner's Tavern and the barn. About the time you cross the railroad tracks you will see, at your right, the path that leads through the pasture and into the southwest corner of the Pine Grove. This path leads through The Pines for nearly one-half mile to the Bethlehem-Beth. Hollow road. (Swinging Bridge and Electric Light Station.) Thence to Whitefield.

Golf Links and Distances From Bethlehem

Bethlehem Country Club. 18 hole. (Course covers 5783 yards.)

Maplewood Links. 18 hole. 1 mile.

Bretton Woods Links. 17 miles.

Waumbek Hotel and Jefferson Links. 18 miles.

Profile Golf Links. 9 miles.

Mountain View Links. (Whitefield.) 10 miles.

Sunset Hill Links. (Sugar Hill.) 8 miles.

Bethlehem

"Only a little village street,
Running along the mountain side."

TWO OF the first three settlers of Bethlehem were Benjamin Brown and Jonas Warren who came from Massachusetts in 1777 and 1778. The name of the other family is not known. Records show that James Turner began to build his cabin in the spring of 1790, and clear away the land on Lloyd's Hill. Two years later he married Mrs. Parker, a widow, of Hanover, N. H., and came here to live permanently. He was the third known settler.

In 1794 the family of Lot Woodbury moved to Bethlehem from Roylston, Mass., coming across the country on an ox-sled.

At this time Bethlehem was mostly a forest which had to be cleared away. The land was remarkably fertile, the water was cool and pure, the air was invigorating, and the scenery was inspiring.

Bethlehem was originally surveyed by Nathaniel Snow, and incorporated December 27, 1799. It was called Lloyd's Hill at first. At the town meetings it was necessary for one man to hold several offices, but the population soon increased. Here is an extract from the record of the first town meeting:

"March, A. D., 1800, voted as follows:
Sworn 1. Made choice of Moses Eastman for Moderator.
Sworn 2. Made choice of Moses Eastman for Town Clerk.
Sworn 3. Made choice of Moses Eastman for First Selectman
Sworn 4. Made choice of Nathaniel Snow for Second Selectman, etc.

A true copy attest Moses Eastman, Town Clerk
Moses Eastman, Moderator.

The first child born in Bethlehem was a daughter, Abigail, to Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Brown, 1794. The first death was that of Mrs. Lydia Whipple, March 17, 1795.

All of the early settlers were of hardy, pioneer stock, and it is due to their efforts that Bethlehem became the pleasant, comfortable resort so famous as it now is. People of good habits, industry and economy running hand in hand with integrity are bound to be prosperous. Mrs. Turner acted as their first physician, and we cannot find that she ever lost a case.

Soon after the organization of the town two churches were built. The first one, the Free Will Baptist, was located about a mile west of the village at the junction of the Littleton and Cherry Valley roads. The second church, Congregational, stood on the grounds now occupied by the Arlington Hotel. Later a new Congregational Church was erected in the location of the present one, a Methodist Church was built on the site of our present structure, the Episcopal Church is yet on Strawberry Hill, and the old Catholic Church is still standing at Bethlehem Junction.

The present Jackson Block was built years ago by a Mr. Cruft. For many years it has had the distinction of being the principal building, and the town hall. Only two years ago the new town building now standing on the corner of Maple and Main Streets was erected, and made a gift to the town of Bethlehem by a very loyal and respected citizen, Mr. George T. Cruft. At one time Mr. Cruft owned the Maplewood Estate. The old building now contains the Jackson Department Store, the printing office of the Bethlehem *Outlook*, Daggle's Shoe Shop, a fine dance hall, and the lodge rooms of the Grange, Odd Fellows, Maccabees, and Rebeccas. The telephone central is also located in this building. The New Town Building contains the library, the jail, public assembly room, and the offices of the town officials.

When you come to consider the excellent natural advantages of this town, its elevation of nearly 1500 feet above sea level, its pure air and water, its pleasant days and cool nights, no noise, no dust, opportunities for pleasure, outing, sport, and recreation, you will not ask us why there is a necessity of thirty splendid hotels here, and about fifty up-to-date cottages catering to summer visitors.

About fifteen years ago a few of Bethlehem's leading citizens led by Mr. Frederick L. White, formed the Bethlehem Park Association which is now called the Bethlehem Country Club. This Association is supported by the citizens, and aims to promote golf, baseball, and other popular sports

such as our guests enjoy. The old nine-hole golf course has been replaced by one of the best eighteen-hole links in the country. Recently the Association has constructed a modern Club House on Main Street near the Highland House. It is a strictly up-to-date structure, and is greatly appreciated by the lovers of this sport. Bethlehem supports a baseball team during the summer season. It is composed of college and high school players of ability. The grounds and large grand-stand are constructed in such a way as to enable all of our guests to enjoy the games without inconvenience or confusion.

Bethlehem has been noted many years as the retreat and quick relief of those affected with hay fever. It is certainly beneficial to no small number of diseases and ailments to treat them with the magic remedies that Bethlehem's air, water, hotel service, and natural advantages afford. The United States Hay Fever Association holds its convention here every summer.

Bethlehem is also noted for its rare advantage of being the nearest to all the points of interest of any town in the White Mountains. It is ideally located, being so near to all the wonders and scenic beauties that the "Switzerland of America" affords. The table of drives in the back of this booklet will convince you that Bethlehem is "the resort" and the "hub" of the White Mountains. It is really the largest mountain resort in the eastern part of the United States.

One of the most loyal and generous citizens in the history of Bethlehem is Mr. J. J. Glessner, a Chicago Agricultural Implement Manufacturer. When you travel in the western part of the town the splendid work of Mr. J. J. Glessner and his son, Mr. George Glessner, will certainly excite your admiration. Miles and miles of perfect highways, guarded by symmetrical stone walls, made from the stones that previously spotted his fields, add wonderfully to the drives in this direction. The roads in and around his estate are artistically planned, and are shaded by beautiful foliage. The field and orchards are unexcelled, and his gardens make you admire his exceptional resourcefulness. For such a devotee to the welfare and upbuilding of our town we ought to be forever grateful.

Spend your vacation in Bethlehem and you will not regret it. For a town of only twelve hundred industrious inhabitants you will find that you can improve your time much more pleasurably than you may expect. Music, dances, golf, baseball, horseback riding, automobiling, climbing, and driving are among the many

attractions. It will be a satisfaction for you to find the well lighted and well sprinkled, macadamized thoroughfares, the excellent water system and drainage, the automobile and carriage service, and the convenient omnibus and train accommodations

"Transferred through you, O mountain friends!
With mine your solemn spirit blends,
And life no more hath separate ends.

Life's burdens fall, its discords cease,
I lapse into the glad release
Of Nature's own exceeding peace."

What the Attendant can Show You through the Telescopes

(Depends upon the weather.)

Mt. Washington. Tip-Top House. Cog Railway. Twin Mountain House. Ammonoosuc River. Natural Rock Castles on Mt. Garfield. Old Man of the Mountain. Summit of Mt. Lafayette. Mt. Bald Observatory. Mt. Moosilauke Summit House. Forest Hill House. Sunset Hill House, Look-Off Hotel (Sugar Hill). Mt. Mansfield. Camel's Hump. Jay Peak (Green Mts.). Owl's Head (Canada). Time of day on High School Clock (Littleton) in A.M. only. Chiswick Inn (Littleton). Forest Lake. Montgomery Lake. Senator Weeks's bungalow on Mt. Prospect. Percy Peak. Waumbek Hotel (Jefferson). Most any point of interest that you wish to see in Bethlehem,—hotels, time of day on Congregational Church clock, etc.

Note.—Each of the telescopes magnify 60 diameters. The field glasses magnify some 6 and some 8 diameters. Consequently the field glasses are more serviceable on a hazy day because they do not magnify the humidity and opaque particles in the atmosphere, and thus obscure the object which you wish to observe. The field glasses have an excellent clarifying power. The telescopes are too expensive to be handled by the public. Only the attendant is allowed to move or adjust them.

Where Certain Bethlehem Streets Lead

Main Street going west. Franconia *via* Glessner Estate. Apthorp. Littleton. Lisbon. Waterford and St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Main Street going east. Maplewood. Bethlehem Junction. Twin Mountains. Fabyans. Bretton Woods. Crawford Notch. North Conway. (Going east by the Maplewood Hotel first right hand road is Swasey Lane. By taking first left hand road on Swasey Lane you can reach the State Road leading from Twin Mountain House to the Profile House and the Flume.) Going east from Maplewood down into Bethlehem Junction about a mile farther on, take the first right hand road (in sight of the Catholic Church) for another short cut to the State Road.

Congress Avenue is only 1-4 mile long, and leads to South Street, which terminates in Agassiz St.

Maple Street leads to Bethelehem Hollow, Whitefield, The Two Lakes, Jefferson, Lancaster, Dixville Notch.

Agassiz Street leads to Mt. Agassiz, Franconia, Sugar Hill. Profile House, Old Man of the Mountain, Flume, North Woodstock.

Park Street leads to Bethlehem Station, Country Club Golf Links.

Prospect Street leads to Cherry Valley, Wing Road, Forest Lake. Whitefield.

The street passing the Arlington and Idlewild Hotels leads "Around the Heater;" Mt. Theodore Thomas, Echo Farm. Franconia, Sugar Hill.

White Mountain Hotels

	Capacity	Location
Mt. Washington	650 guests	Bretton Woods
Waumbek	550 "	Jefferson
Maplewood and Inn	450 "	Maplewood
Fabyans	450 "	Fabyans
Profile House	450 "	Profile (Franconia Notch)
Crawford House	350 "	Crawfords
Mt. Pleasant	300 "	Bretton Woods
Twin Mountain	300 "	Twin Mountain
Sunset Hill House	250 "	Sugar Hill
Look Off	200 "	Sugar Hill
Forest Hill	150 "	Franconia
Chiswick Inn	60 "	Littleton

Bethlehem Hotels

	Capacity	Proprietor
Sinclair	350 guests	Harrington and McAuliffe
Arlington	80 "	F. C. Abbe
Turner's Tavern	90 "	G. H. Turner
Mt. Washington	80 "	R. N. Gordon
The Howard	100 "	
Strawberry Hill	100 "	H. C. Barrett
The Maplehurst	90 "	Wm. A. Rowe & Co.
The Uplands	250 "	F. H. Abbott & Son
The Sunnyside	25 "	Mrs. F. M. Gardner
The Columbus	80 "	H. A. Lewis
The Central	75 "	W. J. Lewis
Highland	80 "	
Alpine	80 "	W. S. Dunham
Park View	80 "	H. F. Hardy
Hillside Inn	60 "	L. T. Clawson
The Agassiz	75 "	J. M. Mathes
Altamonte	75 "	I. A. Taylor
The Idlewild	40 "	Mrs. Harry Day
The Reynolds	50 "	M. Reynolds
Elm House	40 "	Mrs. R. M. Hodgton
Bethmer Inn	30 "	
Cosmopolitan Inn	15 "	Mrs. George Puffer
Gardner Cottage	20 "	Mrs. R. Gardner
Wayside Inn (Beth. Jct.)	25 "	A. E. Bowles
Mountain Lodge	12 "	Frank Bodwell
Pleasant View	12 "	Mrs. Jones
Fairview	12 "	Mr. Norwood
Farm Cottage	25 "	Mrs. L. M. Phillips
Rocky Birch	15 "	Mrs. Peter Cassidy

NOTE.—Many of these houses change their managements and prices so often it is not safe to rely upon any present quotations.

The White Mountains

GEOLOGY. Since the geological structure of a country determines largely its natural scenery, it is important that you should read this simple explanation. To most of us a pebble, a ledge, or a mountain of mineral and geological wealth presents only an outward appearance. To many other people this phase of nature contains mysteries and scientific wonders. The general classification of White Mountain rocks is as follows: (1) the granite,

from which this state receives its name, and (2) gneiss, which has somewhat the same appearance as granite. The characteristic variety of Bethlehem gneiss, so called, is composed of the light, flesh-colored feldspar which largely predominates, chorite in the place of mica and light-gray quartz. Berlin, or the Lake gneiss, is composed of the light-colored feldspar, dark gray quartz, and a large proportion of the black mica which occurs in plates of considerable size. An explanation of the different systems is too long to be explained here, but anyone interested in this subject may refer to Sweetzer's or Osgood's "White Mountains." The general features of the country naturally attract the tourist most. They love the mountain summits, the gorges, the high and overhanging cliffs, the deep-worn channels of the streams, the valleys, the ravines, the travelled boulders, and the general phenomena of the drift. During the cycle of vanished ages, while the immense beds of fossiliferous strata were being formed, a process of slow decay was going on wherever an area of crystalline rocks appeared, so that in some places this decay must have reached the depth of many hundreds of feet. Then came the great ice age, when the continental glacier was of so vast a thickness that even Mt. Washington was covered by the ice-sheet, and northward the thickness must have been immense. From the molecular pressure in this enormous mass, the great ice-sheet moved southward, or to the point where it thinned out towards its edges. The ice-sheet often carried this decaying rock many miles, sometimes across deep ravines and over mountain ridges. This is perhaps the reason why these mountains are not pointed and the general trend of the land is undulating. Gorges like that of Franconia Notch, where there are different strata of rock included between rocks of different geological formation, must have had a primitive origin. Many of the valleys were undoubtedly formed by the decaying of rocks, by water, and by glaciers. Freezing and thawing of the water in the crevices of the ledges cause the rocks to disintegrate. We have no glaciers, but there are some very interesting moraines in the valleys of these mountains.

Topography. The White Mountains cover an area of about 1400 square miles including about 160 mountain peaks. This area is bounded on the north by the Upper Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin valleys, on the south by the Lake Winnepesauke region, on the west by the Connecticut River Valley, and on the east by the frontier of the state.

The ranges are divided into ten divisions: 1, Mt. Starr King; 2, Mt. Carter; 3, Mt. Washington and Jackson; 4, Cherry Mountain; 5, Mt. Willey; 6, Mt. Carrigan-Osceola; 7, Mt. Passaconaway; 8, Franconia; 9, Moosilauke and Black Mountain; 10, Mt. Pequawket. From east to west the mountains extend from the Passumpsic River in Vermont to the Kennebec River in Maine. The Presidential Range extends from the northern base of Mt. Madison to the southern base of Mt. Webster, a distance of about 15 miles running S. S. W. Franconia Range begins with the eastern side of Mt. Rosebrook, and runs W. S. W. for about twelve miles. Starr King runs from S.E. to S. W.—from Boy Mountain near Berlin to the northern slope of the Terraces near Lancaster. From Mt. Agassiz we can also see Mt. Moosilauke and Black Mountain of the southwestern range.

Scenery. No matter where tourists have travelled they never lose their admiration and interest in the White Mountains. The foremost charm of the "Switzerland of America" is its infinite variety of scenery, inexhaustible in its resources, and unlimited in its manifold combinations. We have the rare advantage of viewing the mountains of our neighboring states and Canada. The features of the intervales, and the level, green meadows which adorn these valleys are peculiar to New England, and add an element of richness and quiet beauty over which the vast and rugged mountains appear in strongest contrast. The element of color appears in this region in manifold varieties of combination and brilliance, varying moreover, not only with the changing seasons, but with the changing hours of the day. The forests, too, with their intermingling of evergreen and deciduous trees, clothe the slopes of the ridges with soft and restful tints, and fill the more remote valleys with the luxurious frondage of a primeval wilderness. They give rise, also, to the most magnificent displays of coloring when the early frosts of autumn and the full ripening of their leaves combine to produce the matchless pageantry of yellow and scarlet, brown and gold, in which the highlands are arrayed. Our mountain-walled lakes and sparkling streams are delightful; our valleys and glens are clothed in charming foliage; and our mountain ranges with their lofty and picturesque peaks are worthy of your best admiration and study. A visitor once asked a farmer, near one of these ranges, if he did not enjoy the majestic views around him. "Wal, yes," he replied, "but if I'd had the sortin' of these hills I'd a made them a little peakeder." This idea often suggests itself to our tourists.

"Eye of the wilderness,
Lonely and loverless,
Ages and ages since nature began:
Sending toward heaven
The blue it had given,
Fringed with the forest untrodden by man."

History. According to Dr. Belknap, the Indians called these mountains Agiochook, which means "The Place of the Great Spirit of the Forest." The eastern tribes called them Waumbek-ket-methna, which means "Snowy Mountains." The White Mountains were first seen by a Florentine navigator, Verrazanno, in the year 1524. In the year 1624 Darby Field named them "Crystal Hills" on account of their gem-like appearance. They received the name of White Mountains from the sailors of the coast to whom they were a landmark and a mystery, lifting their crowns of snow against the blue sky from October until June. The name, "White Mountains" first occurs in Joselyn's Voyages published in 1672. For the last fifty years they have been the summer retreat of scientists, naturalists, students and pleasure-seekers. It is estimated that over 200,000 people visit these mountains every summer season. Bethlehem alone is said to entertain no less than 14,000 for a week or longer. Nearly $5,000,000 is spent in this state every year by pleasure seekers.

The White Mountain peaks received their names from farmers who lived near them, from incidents connected with them, from certain characteristic peculiarities, from towns near which they stand, or from great men whose favorites they were in years past. (Mt. Garfield.) Six peaks of the Presidential Range were named from the first five and the seventh presidents of the United States. John Quincy Adams's namesake, invisible from Mt. Agassiz, is also one of the Presidential Range Benjamin Franklin also has a namesake in this range. Among other United States presidents remembered among White Mountain peaks are Lincoln, Garfield, and Cleveland. Among the various peaks we find the names of the following great men: General Lafayette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Starr King, Pliny, Edward Everett Hale, and Professor Louis Agassiz.

During the last hundred years the forests have resounded with the woodman's strokes; the hand of industry rapidly, as if by enchantment, has laid open new fields and erected commodious dwellings; commerce has been extended, and the means

of literary and religious improvements have been multiplied. What used to be cow-paths and blazed trails through the deep forests and over the rough hills, over troublesome and dangerous streams, through miry and hazardous swamps frequented by wolves, bears, and catamounts, are now wide thoroughfares fit for the discriminating tourists to race their automobiles over. Very little of the primitive forests remain. The United States government has recently reserved vast territories in Crawford Notch, and along the Presidential and Franconia Ranges, in view of eliminating the destructive force of the woodman's axe which not only felled the timber but spared not the young growth which obstructed the way. Men have predicted the day when the entire White Mountain region of wilderness will be bought up, and made a National Park by our Government. Then the forest and its natural foliage will be preserved, the woods will be stocked with animals, and the streams and lakes with fish. During recent years the state government has established a forest fire system which undoubtedly has saved many millions of dollars worth of property in the last five years. We find that all means of transportation have improved with the process of evolution. In recent years it has become necessary to build more hotels and make decided improvements upon the ones which have been standing for a few years. The equipment of such hotels as the largest ones at Bretton Woods, Jefferson, and Bethlehem, will compare favorably in commodities and service with the best hotels in the large cities.

Season. The most favorable season to spend your time in the White Mountains used to be named as July and August. Ten years ago August was the booming month in the mountains, and it is at present. September, however, is becoming a very desirable month because of the cool weather, the beautiful days, the charm of the variegated foliage, and the greater chance of having a maximum number of clearer days to get the views. The magnificence of the mountains is incomparable when they lift their snowy peaks above the valleys which are clothed in autumnal foliage. People come to the mountains in July and August primarily to avoid the dirt and sweltering heat of the cities. To really enjoy the mountains one should live in them from June until November. The latter half of June is the blossom season of beauty in the mountain districts; the first half of October is the time of full-hued fruitage. July and August avoid the heat and suffering of the city disturbances; September guarantees

you the most impressive views and the fairest weather; October leaves with you the health, spirit, and satisfaction that ought to keep you happy and efficient all winter. It is possible to find accommodations during the winter in the mountains, but the ascent of the higher peaks is a perilous undertaking. Storms seem to come upon you out of a clear sky, the wind blows at record speed, and the cold is intense. The winters are long, lasting usually from November until the first of May, and there is an abundance of snow.

Pedestrian Tours. It is possible to ascend Mt. Washington from the western side by the cog railway, but the Boston & Maine authorities forbid it for fear of possible accidents. (The easiest way to ascend Mt. Washington is by the cog-railway. The distance is nearly four miles, one and one-half hours from the base. By train it will cost you about four dollars from the Base Station.) There is also a path leading up over Mt. Pleasant from the Mt. Pleasant Hotel. This is about eight miles in length. The most common trail is the Crawford Trail which leads up over the range from the Crawford House. This trail is nine miles long. The northern trail can be found near Gorham. It ascends Mt. Madison, leading by Madison Hut up over Adams, Jefferson, and Clay. This trail is no shorter than the Crawford trail. The only trail ascending from the eastern side of Mt. Washington is the Tuckerman Ravine trail which leads from the Glen House (Pinkham Notch) through this ravine for a distance of about five miles. The carriage road also ascends from this Glen House. An ideal trip is to ascend Mt. Washington by train and descend on the eastern side to the Glen House by carriage. Then one goes by tally-ho through Pinkham Notch to The Glen (Crawford Notch) and back to Bethlehem by train. Trails up Mts. Willard and Webster will be found at the Crawford and Willey Houses respectively. Mt. Willard is an easy climb, and affords an excellent view. Only Washington, Agassiz, and Moosilauke have special accommodations for the comfort and convenience of guests at their summits. At the Waumbek Hotel, at Jefferson, guests will easily be able to find the trail leading up Mt. Starr King. From the Twin Mountain House people find it easy to ascend either the Sugar Loaves or Cherry Mountain. Tourists ascend Mts. Lafayette, Eagle Cliff, Bald and Cannon from the Profile House in Franconia Notch. There is a trail from up Lafayette across the ridge to Mt. Garfield. The trail up Lafayette is about four miles long, and will take as

much strength out of you as the ascent of Mt. Washington. Mts. Liberty, Lincoln, Flume, and Pemigewasset are usually ascended from trails which lead off from the highway between the Profile and Flume Hotels, or from the trails leading out from points near the Flume House. There is one trail up Lincoln and Liberty which leads out from the upper extremity of The Flume itself. There are trails leading up Mt. Moosilauke from both Glencliffe and Warren Summit. There is a fine carriage road ascending the mountain from Warren. The climb up Mt. Look Off is easy from Sugar Hill.

Equipment. People have the inclination to fit out in various ways, but I will give the inexperienced mountain-climber the essential cares he should take. The *Shoes* should fit perfectly and be made of durable leather with *thick soles* for long climbs. Hob-nails in the soles help out in many cases. Canvas, rubber-soled shoes are desirable for short climbs only. Make your *Clothing* as light as possible, but have *sweaters* and overclothes enough to avoid suffering when you encounter the cold and wind at the end of your climb. Other essentials are the *Haversack*, with plenty of food, a *Thermos* bottle, a *Drinking Cup*, a *Field Glass*, a *Rubber Overcoat*, a *Compass*, and an *Alpenstock*. Novices should not attempt the hard climbs until they have become accustomed to the task of travelling up hill for hours. Do not go alone over uncertain mountain-paths, down into ravines, or to visit out-of-the-way mountains without being conducted by one who is familiar with the vicinity. Black flies and mosquitoes are apt to be troublesome in May, June, and July, especially in swampy places, wherever it is warm and muggy, and at the time of day just before sunset.

Hunting and Fishing. Since the automobiles have frequented the mountains so much, the bears and deer have retreated way back upon the highest ranges. During the season there are many deer shot in the Mountains. Occasionally someone gets close enough to a bear to kill it. Hunters find sport in shooting partridges, rabbits and foxes. During the fishing season the streams have to give up the most of their speckled trout. The streams, such as Gale and the Ammonoosuc rivers, are stocked every year, but the fishermen keep the nearby waters fished to death. In some of the lakes there are some large trout. In most of the lakes (Partridge, Forest, Montgomery) there are only perch, black bass, pickerel and horned-pout. In order to get

a fair lot of trout it is necessary to travel back into the woods to streams or ponds where few fishermen care to go. There are boat and launch accommodations on Echo, Partridge, Forest, and Montgomery Lakes. When you visit the Profile be sure and get a ride in the motor launch on Echo Lake. You will enjoy the echo there, although it is different from the echo upon Mt Agassiz.

Littleton is the "Business Hub of the White Mountains." It is 817 feet above sea level, and has a population of 3,000. It is a town of enterprise, modern improvements, and beautiful location. Littleton has eight churches, a public library, a modern hospital, good schools, excellent water supply, sewerage, and electric light service. The Saranac Gloves, Pike Whetstones and Sears & Roebuck Shoes are made in Littleton. White Mountain guests will take pleasure in doing their shopping in Littleton.

White Mountain Ranges Seen from Mt. Agassiz and Approximate Length of Each

Presidential	20 miles
Cherry Mountain	18 miles
Moosilauke and Black Mtn. Division	10 miles
Gardiner	12 miles
Dalton Range	12 miles
Pilot Range	16 miles
Franconia	19 miles

Principal Rivers in the White Mountains

Name	*Source*	*Outlet*
Connecticut	Northern N. H.	Atlantic Ocean bordering Conn.
Ammonoosuc	Lake of Clouds Mt. Washington	Connecticut River near Well's River, Vt.
Gale River	Franconia Mts.	Ammonoosuc River near Lisbon
Pemigewasset	Franconia Notch	Merrimac River near Plymouth
Saco	Near Crawford House	Atlantic Ocean near Saco, Me.

Drives You Should Take

(Each way)

Summit of Mt. Agassiz. (Unexcelled view.) 1¾ miles

Flume. Including Gale River Drive, State Road, avoids a three-mile hill), Echo Lake, Profile House, Profile Lake, Old

Man of the Mountain, The Basin. Excellent scenery all the way. Return *via* Franconia Village, Forest Hill House, Agassiz St. Distance, 17 miles.

Bretton Woods (and Crawford Notch) including Maplewood, Bethlehem Jct., Ammonoosuc River, Twin Mountain House, Fabyans, Mt. Pleasant House, Mt. Washington Hotel, Crawford House. (Excellent scenery.) Distance 20 miles.

Waumbek Hotel. (Jefferson.) (Includes Bethlehem Hollow, Ammonoosuc River, Montgomery Lake, Whitefield, Mountain View House, Martin Meadows. (About 3 miles farther to return *via* Twin Mountain House.) Excellent view. Distance, 18 miles.

Lancaster. (Includes Bethlehem Hollow, Ammonoosuc River, Montgomery Lake, Whitefield, Scotts, Connecticut River. Fine view. Distance, 17 miles.

Sugar Hill. Includes views of Mt. Agassiz, Forest Hill House, Franconia, Sunset Hill House, Look Off Hotel. (Fine views of Franconia and Presidential Ranges on clear days.) Return *via* Glessner Estate. Distance 8 miles.

OTHER DRIVES			Distances	
Profile Lake	10¼	miles	North Conway	43 miles
Profile House	10	miles	Jackson	40 miles
Littleton *via* Franconia	10	miles	Glen House	34 miles
Echo Lake	9¾	miles	Gorham	33 miles
Gale River Drive	9	miles	St. Johnsbury	25 miles
Whitefield	8	miles	Willey House	22 miles
Kimball Hill	8	miles	Lisbon	15 miles
Twin Mountain House	8	miles		
Littleton *via* Wing Road	7	miles		
Mann's Hill	7	miles		
Montgomery Lake	6	miles		
Forest Lake	6	miles		
Around the Heater. (Pass Idlewild Hotel and return by Agassiz St. to Bethlehem)	5	miles		
Franconia	5	miles		
Cherry Valley	5	miles		
Littleton *via* Apthorp	5	miles		
Littleton (over Wallace Hill)	5	miles		
Bethlehem Jct.	3	miles		
Bethlehem Hollow	3	miles		
Echo Farm	3	miles		
Mt. Theodore Thomas	2	miles		

Famous Mountains

	(Feet High)
Mt. Everest (Himalayas)	29,002
Mt. Brown (highest of Rockies)	15,900
Pike's Peak (Colorado)	14,216
Mt. Mitchell (North Carolina)	6,760
Mt. Marcy (highest in New York)	5,379
Mt. Mansfield (highest in Vermont)	4,364
Killington Peaks (Vermont)	4,359
Camel's Hump (Vermont)	4,088
Pico (Vermont)	3,961
Owl's Head (Canada)	3,360

WHITE MOUNTAINS

	Feet
Mt. Washington	6,290
Mt. Adams	5,805
Mt. Jefferson	5,725
Mt. Clay	5,554
Mt. Madison	5,365
Mt. Lafayette	5,270
Mt. Franklin	5,028
Mt. South Twin	4,922
Mt. Moosilauke	4,810
Mt. North Twin	4,783
Mt. Pleasant	4,775
Mt. Bond	4,700
Mt. Guyot	4,589
Mt. Garfield	4,519
Mt. Liberty	4,500
Mt. Monroe	4,390
Mt. Kinsman	4,377
Mt. Flume	4,340
Mt. Willey	4,330
Mt. Clinton	4,275
Mt. Cannon (Profile)	4,107
Mt. Hale	4,102
Mt. Jackson	4,100
Mt. Waumbek	4,020
Mt. Webster	4,005
Mt. Starr King	3,905
Mt. Round	3,890
Mt. Deception	3,700
Mt. Pilot	3,640
Mt. Pliny	3,625
Mt. Cherry	3,604
Mt. Chocorua	3,540
Mt. Black	3,522
Mt. Eagle Cliff	3,446
Mt. Percy (So. Peak, 3,149), No. Peak	3,336
Mt. Kearsarge	3,251
Mt. Tom	3,209
Mt. Moat (So. Peak, 2,700), No. Peak	3,200
Mt. Bowback	2,950
Mt. Willard	2,570
Mt. Sugar Loaves	2,535
Mt. Cleveland	2,519
Mt. Agassiz	2,454
Mt. Bald	2,309
Mt. Dalton	2,179
Mt. Prospect	2,059
Mt. Kimball Hill	1,735

ALTITUDE OF TOWNS AND POINTS OF INTEREST

Base Station, Mt. Washington	2,663
Crawford House	1,920
Bethlehem	1,490
Jefferson	1,458
Sugar Hill	1,651
Fabyan House	1,571
Twin Mtn. House	1,429
Profile House	1,917
Littleton	800
†Franconia	920
*Whitefield	1,120

†Pop. 504. *Pop. 1,635.

VALLEYS

Pemigewasset (Southwest of the Franconia Mts.).

Gale River (Between Agassiz and Franconias).

Ammonoosuc (Between Agassiz and Dalton Mts.).

Martin Meadows (Between Kimball Hill and Jefferson).

Saco (Extends through Crawford Notch).

Connecticut (North of Dalton Mts.).

Landaff (Between Mt. Kinsman and Sugar Hill District).

Androscoggin (Runs E. S. E. from Jefferson Highlands).

NOTE: Mt. Chocorua is the most picturesque of all White Mountain peaks.

The timber line in the White Mountains is about 4,750 feet.

About the Flume

"And farther down, from Guernsey's lone abode,
By a rude footpath climb the mountain side,
Leaving below the traveler's winding road,
To where the cleft hill yawns abrupt and wide,
As though some earthquake did its mass divide,
In olden time; there view the rocky Flume,
Tremendous chasm! rising side by side,
The rocks wall a long, high room,
Echoing the wild stream's roar, and dark with vapory gloom."

THE FLUME is 3-4 of a mile from the Flume House. It is a deep and narrow canyon near the base of Mt. Flume. It is believed that the stream now passing through it has worn this fissure down to its present appearance. About 700 feet long, from 10 to 20 feet wide, between parallel cliffs fully 60 feet high. A huge boulder was held for centuries between the walls in the upper part of the Flume. A tremendous avalanche caused by heavy rains on the peaks above caused the rock to be swept away in June, 1883. There are several attractive waterfalls in the Flume. The board walk leads up to the head of the Flume. The water is clear and pure. The morning is the best time to visit this spot. The Flume was discovered by Mrs. Jessie Guernsey while fishing along the brook. No less than fifteen thousand summer guests visit the Flume every season.

About the Old Man of the Mountain

Carved by the hand of Nature (No human hands will ever be able to repair it if it disintegrates). The most remarkable phenomenon of its kind in the world, and the cardinal wonder of New England. Worshipped by Indians in ancient times. Discovered in 1805 by Francis Whitcomb and Luke Brooks, who were working on the Notch Road, and saw it while washing their hands in Profile Lake. The theme of Hawthorne's Great Stone Face, and a later book called Christus Judex. The Profile is formed by three disconnected ledges of granite, their aggregate

height being about 45 feet. Faces the southeast. 1200 feet above Profile Lake. Seen most distinctly through the opening in the trees 1-4 mile below the Profile House at the edge of Profile Lake. Not discernible to climbers who try to get to it. Seen only in the distance of about 200 feet along this particular side of Profile Lake. It is about 3,800 feet above sea level. Very little probability of it disintegrating. Best time to see it is late in the afternoon. The ends of the features of The Old Man can be seen through a telescope from both Mt. Agassiz and Mann's Hill.

Famous Landslides

The Willey Slide. A fearful storm raged in Crawford Notch the night of August 28, 1826. The old Willey House was then occupied by James Willey, Jr., and his family. When the family heard the slide crashing down the mountain back of the house they all ran out in hopes of saving themselves. A huge rock thirty feet high, directly back of the house, parted the slide and saved the building. The seven members of the family were lost.

The Stanley Slide. Occurred July 10, 1885, when an avalanche of earth, rocks and trees descended the Owl's Head peak of Cherry Mountain, making a two-mile track of devastation, wrecking Oscar Stanley's house at the base, killing several cattle, and mortally wounding one of the farm hands. The scar on the side of Owl's Head is plainly seen from Jefferson.

There have been a score or more of small slides occurring in the last ten years. A small one just above the Nubble on the northern slope of the North Twin Mountain is visible from Mt. Agassiz.

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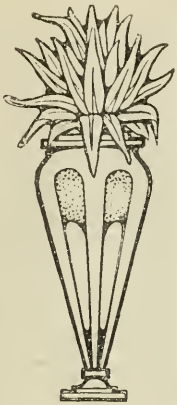

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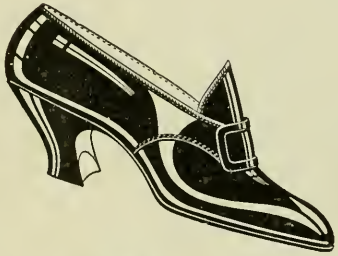

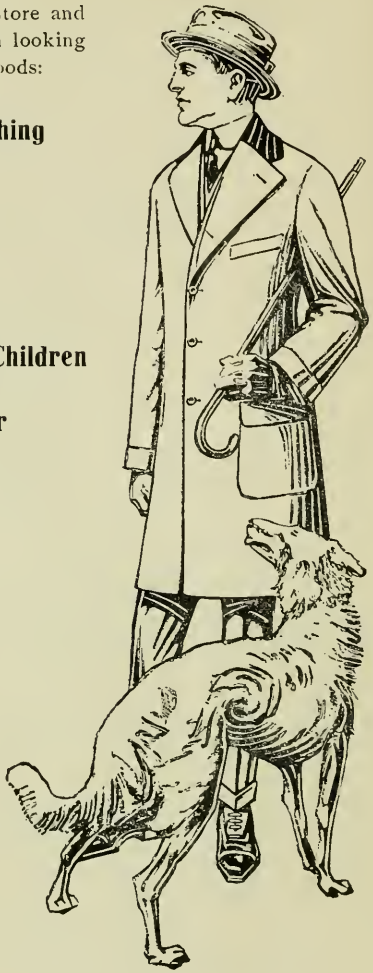

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